

views regarding the principles covering reparations for damages caused by the enemy and based upon memoranda which will be presented by the delegations of the countries affected.

The memorandum will be discussed at the next meeting of the committee, which will be held on February 10, Louis Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, presides at the meeting to-day.

The Peace Conference committee on international labor legislation completed to-day its discussion of the British plan for an international labor bureau. The plan will be taken up, article by article, to-morrow.

A statement by the American Federation of Labor was presented to the committee, but its contents were not divulged. The committee adopted a schedule calling for four meetings each week, George Nicolai Barnes, the British labor delegate to the Peace Conference, and M. Collard, the French Minister of Labor, were elected vice-presidents of the Peace Conference committee on international labor yesterday.

ITALIANS AGREE ON ADRIATIC PROPOSAL

Jugoslavs Also Will Present Claims to Council.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Italian delegation has agreed upon a memorandum which it will present to the Peace Conference, embodying the Italian view regarding the disposition of the Adriatic States formerly belonging to Austria. The memorandum will be made public after representatives of the Jugoslavs are heard by the Supreme Council, which was expected to be this afternoon. The memorandum will be made public after representatives of the Jugoslavs are heard by the Supreme Council, which was expected to be this afternoon.

The Jugoslavs have likewise prepared a memorandum containing six alternative plans for settling their differences with Italy. According to the great powers, the Italian view is that the Adriatic States would obtain the entire territory east of the Isonzo River, including Gorizia, Trieste, Istria and the whole of Dalmatia. In the succeeding five plans the claims are gradually scaled down, the final one asking only for the eastern part of the Istrian Peninsula, Fiume and Dalmatian islands.

M. Trumbitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, and Dr. Vesmetich, the Yugoslav Minister of War, will deliver addresses to the conference to-morrow, in which they will set forth the Italian viewpoint to their colleagues of the great powers, leaving the latter to judge between the conflicting claims.

An official communication to-night says:

The allied peace delegates on February 5 heard M. Krupnik and M. Benes on the claims of the Czechoslovak republic. A commission of two members to be elected each for France, Great Britain and Italy, will be appointed to untangle the technical aspects of the question.

UNREST IN BRITAIN DUE TO BOLSHIEVSKI

Gigantic Plot Led by Ramsay Muir Is Charge.

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LONDON, Feb. 5.—An organized Bolshievki plot is being hatched in Glasgow and Belfast, which started in London to direct numerous strikes. It has been traced to its headquarters in the Glasgow city hotel, and the master brain in the plotting is Ramsay Muir, who in the recent election was a Labor candidate in a Glasgow division.

He is well educated, of pronounced Socialist leanings and conducts a book-stall for Socialist publications in Glasgow. He became prominent from a fiery outburst at a recent Albert Hall labor meeting.

Muir is backed by all manner of Socialists and revolutionaries, mostly Russian, who came to Britain in the last few months for the deliberate purpose of creating disorder and spreading Bolshievki doctrines.

London is full of them, especially the East End, and in every strike centre there are Bolshievki, either native or imported.

One of Glasgow one of the firebrands named Shinnell had no connection with the trade unions concerned; he was of Polish origin. Another Russian, by name Roman, has been travelling in Great Britain giving Bolshievki lectures and at the same time preaching Bolshevism, while it is significant that one of the men who threatens to plunge London into darkness bears the un-British name of Stavenhagen.

All these men are supporting the gigantic campaign of Muir, which began at Glasgow. When the Glasgow rebels began to lose ground steadily they appealed to the trade unionists of London and Muir and his chief supporters came here hurriedly.

The rebel element have long had their eyes on the electric services of the metropolis; this was revealed by the threat to the electricians to deprive them of their rights when the trustees of Albert Hall refused the use of it for a labor meeting. Further evidence of this plot is found in the similarity of resolutions passed at two different meetings here. The first was an unofficial conference of London trade unions and was held at Blackfriars. The second meeting was of the London Electric Trades Union, held in Memorial Hall.

The resolutions were almost word for word the same, calling on the government to interfere at once in the disputes on the Clyde, at Belfast and in London, and for legislation for a national forty-hour working week.

KRECH URGES A MORATORIUM

President of Equitable Trust Co. Says Nations Can't Pay Now.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Alvin W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, who is visiting France to study the financial condition and, if possible, ameliorate it, said to the Associated Press to-day:

"The temporary suspension of liquidation by the Governments to one another ought to be one of the first expedients for the present. We should have an international moratorium between the Governments in order to give the nations breathing time."

"France owes England and America, Belgium owes France, England and America; Italy owes America, England and France. The small nations owe the big ones. No one of us can have a small, conveniently can pay at a moment's notice. Hence they all need an international moratorium to afford time for reconstruction. International moratorium must have time to make payments."

"It seems to me that this is the time that America, with infinite advantage to herself, may be able to give the nations support practically has disappeared, by becoming a genuine factor in the establishment of an intimate union with France for the promotion of the material interests of both countries."

Luxemburg to Have Plebiscite.

LUXEMBURG, Feb. 5.—The Council of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing for a referendum to decide whether the people of the Grand Duchy wish to remain in the form of its government or to that of a republic.

BRITISH ARE FIRM ON GREATEST NAVY

No Proposal of Freedom of Seas Affecting Their Power Will Be Considered.

EXPECT U. S. SUPPORT

Australian Minister of Marine Defines Attitude of Colonies.

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PARIS, Feb. 5.—Despatch whatever suggestion President Wilson and other members of the American delegation may make or whatever ideas they may have about the "freedom of the seas," no matter how many battleships Secretary Daniels may talk of building, any one who proposes to the British delegates who sit at the Quai d'Orsay that any fleet except that of Great Britain shall be the most powerful in the world—the most powerful beyond the shadow of a doubt—is not going to get anywhere with his suggestion.

The whole British Empire, not only the British Isles, but the dominions also, believe in this doctrine as in the Gospels, partly for the reason perhaps of the wide extension of British territory over the whole surface of the globe, and take it as so much a matter of course that Britannia must rule the waves that they appear to be dazed if any one questions it.

Under these conditions the British delegation will stand like a rock against any suggestion tending to deprive the British Empire of control of the seas. This may be taken as certain. When the fight over the freedom of the seas comes, it may find a strange line of getting the States and France against Great Britain. The French have supported hitherto the British claims to possession of a navy no less than her interests, and even when it came to the question of the freedom of the seas.

President Wilson said on Monday that men everywhere were ready to insure the security of France with all the ships of the world. He said that France had been supported by the Allies and also by the free people of the whole world. The Temps points out that the war began with the Austrian aggression against Serbia, that Imperial Russia took up arms for the Slav cause, that France supported her Russian ally and that Great Britain, obeying her sympathy, took up arms for the Allies.

It is not to be maintained that these officers do not thus be honored eventually," said Senator Frelinghuysen. "I do not say there are other promotions which should be first made in justice to the men who for conspicuous and distinguished gallantry and service have been recommended by their superiors for such promotion and which has been denied by the very officials who now propose this legislation."

Senator Frelinghuysen referred to the case of Provost Marshal General Crowder, whom it is known will not be cited for promotion as Provost Marshal General.

"The preliminary investigation referred to by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in December, 1917, seemed to demonstrate unmistakably that three of the best officers of the army, who were effective administrators of his bureau, yet all of these were advanced to the grade of Major-General for the emergency, two of them being subsequently given permanent rank as Major-Generals."

There is, however, as Mr. Herbet points out, even from this standpoint no reason to reject the idea of the league of nations. The league of nations must have the desire and power to sign a convention according to which it will pledge itself to go to war with any country that attacks any other."

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"I would remind this Senate," he said, "that even up to the day hostilities ceased, in spite of the billion dollars expended for aircraft, not an American pilot battle plane or bombing plane was used by our army. France was responsible. Has this Senate forgotten the report of the President's own investigator, Charles E. Hughes? Two army officers were recommended for punishment while the disciplining of another, Col. Deeds, was suggested."

"What was the result? The President felt constrained to pardon the two officers in advance of trial, while Col. Deeds was 'indicted' by the Secretary of War."

"It is all very well for us to congratulate ourselves as a nation that the United States played a major role in the winning of this war, but what of the American who returns to his native land with a sword and a sash, and a pocket full of money, and a reputation without a dollar in his pocket?"

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FRANCE FEELS NEED OF AN ARMED PEACE

British View of Republics Objection to League of Nations Plan.

BEAR THE BRUNT OF WAR

Now Insists That She Get Protection Against a Recurrence.

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PARIS, Feb. 5.—In all the discussion of the League of Nations there is at least one very concrete fact—a fact which President Wilson in his speech in the French Chamber of Deputies Monday felt bound to admit—namely, the absolute necessity for the protection of France. The French have shown that their diplomacy and mastery of war will not leave their country either without friends or armies ready and able to fight for her safety.

There is considerable opposition to the League of Nations in France. Part of that spirit of objection is due to internal political capital, which has been made out of the Wilsonian programme by the extremist parties. But there are a number of additional reasons which lead the French to scrutinize with special care any scheme for a League of Nations.

France has shared with Belgium the painful honor of being the cockpit of the world's war. She has seen the whole of her history shows that a strong France is essentially a component part of European peace, nor are the requirements of pacifism different from those of other pacifist countries. The strongest they are in peace the better organized will be the League of Nations.

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EGYPTIAN DEITIES

"The Utmost in Cigarettes"

People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette.

Shagwags

Makers of the Egyptian Cigarette

30s

BAKERS PLAN HIT BY FRELINGHUYSEN

Senator Scores Secretary's Intention to Promote High Officers.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Baker's plan to reward with permanent elevation to grade of General and Lieutenant-General certain high officers of the army was attacked in the Senate today by Senator Frelinghuysen (N. J.).

He held that in view of the famous order of November 12 forbidding further promotions on any ground whatever, authority should be withheld from the Secretary of War to parcel out high rank to the men who for conspicuous and distinguished gallantry and service have been recommended by their superiors for such promotion and which has been denied by the very officials who now propose this legislation."

Senator Frelinghuysen referred to the case of Provost Marshal General Crowder, whom it is known will not be cited for promotion as Provost Marshal General.

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